SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Sri Purushotham referred to the purchase of local made paper . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, the hon. Member made a reference to it. After all we have to consider what is our national requirement. Whether it is purchase on Government account or for the use of the public, we have got a certain quantity of paper for our national consumption. If it is found that the production here would not meet the entire national requirement, then at some point or other import will have to be made to meet the shortage. Whether the public are allowed to purchase from outside India or the Government purchase it, it does not matter at all."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" There are certain varieties which we cannot produce."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" But I may tell the hon. Member that it is the aim of the Central Government and this Government to see that all the goods for our requirements are produced within our country, subject to raw materials being available and subject to the economies of production also. But in certain cases it may be advantageous to import certain goods and in turn export our own to the other countries so that we may be able to meet import charges. Therefore, this is a matter for consideration by persons in charge of planning. The entire economics of the country will have to be taken into consideration to find out what is possible to be produced here and what we should import. Even if we have the raw materials and the will, it may not be possible to utilize all these raw materials and produce the goods at our will. Because we will have to have the necessary factories and the necessary organization for this purpose. That is the task in which we are engaged now. That is the aim of our Second Five-Year Plan.

" I do not think I have got any other point mentioned by the hon. Members to meet."

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION *re* THE CONTROL AND REGULATION OF PRIZE PUZZLE COMPETITIONS.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

' *This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.*'

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" Sir, there has been a unanimous expression of view about the need for banning the prize puzzle competitions, the crossword competitions and all such competitions. The Government have been examining whether they should come forward to enact the neces- 4-10 sary law in order to ban these competitions. But, Sir, we have p.m. been discussing this with the Government of India, and when we saw that the Government of India would take it up for bringing in uniform legislation for all India by enacting a law in the Parliament, we thought that that would be a better step. Therefore, in order to have a law enacted by the Parliament and to make it applicable to this and other States, this Resolution is moved under Article 252 of the Constitution. I do hope that this will be accepted by this House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Can we by merely passing a Resolution in the Assembly and here, give power to the Parliament."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes. There is the provision under the Constitution."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in supporting this Resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House. I think this is a step for which there has been persistent demand from Members of both the Houses and the time has come when all crossword puzzles should be banned. The question of merely controlling these puzzles at the State level is rather difficult, for our Government situated as they are cannot prevent the entry into our State of various papers and journals which come from neighbouring States and which carry on this puzzle business. Therefore, it was thought and thought rightly that this matter should be dealt with by the Central Government, so that there could be an All-India control as far as this subject was concerned. I do not know whether this subject is in the concurrent list or in the State list. But by this Resolution, we give power to the Centre to pass a legislation which we ourselves cannot do. We are concerned with this matter because this is a very good measure and in fact it ought to have been brought in long ago. I understand that a private member's resolution has also been given notice of in this regard. There should be a strict control over lotteries for charitable or educational purposes and it should be seen that the money collected in a raffle or puzzle is really given to the winner. Of course, persons responsible for the lottery, etc., may make an announcement that the persons who get the first prize, etc., will get so many lakhs and all that.

"This puzzle nuisance has gone to such an extent that practically there is no question of any intelligence involved in it at all. There was a time when some sort of intelligence was required for solving the puzzles of the Illustrated Weekly of India; then one had to refer to dictionaries and find out the most fitting words and pick out the alternatives and this and that. But now there is nothing of the kind. It has all become a scandalous business. One has merely to put 1 or 2; even illiterate people try to compete by putting 1 and 2, lured by the announcement that the prizes would be Rs. 10,000 or so. Again, various advertisements appear in the press that for a particular puzzle in the month, the prize would be Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs. The figure is so enormous and attractive that everybody is tempted to take a chance. I am surprised to see that even leading papers should have resorted to this business.

"Another thing is many agencies do not give the prize money at all. The other day, I read about a case in the High Court where a man who really won a prize extending to Rs. 10,000 or so was not actually given that amount, though he had the fortune to win the prize. Therefore, there is no guarantee of getting even the prize money won and even the Government or the Police cannot compel the agencies running the competition to pay. Therefore, I feel that what is being sought to be done now by this resolution, namely, the recommendation to the Central Government, is a very good thing.

"As far as we are concerned, I should say that it would be much better if these puzzles are completely banned or if that is, not possible immediately, we should at least have a rigid control over them. I feel that this is a right measure which will have the support of the whole House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, before we further discuss the resolution, I would like to inform hon. Members that the Home Minister of the Union Government convened a Conference to discuss this matter when I was in Delhi last month. We considered the maximum amount to which the puzzles should be restricted. It was decided that with reference to licensed crossword puzzles the amount should be Rs. 10,000 per month and with reference to unlicensed competitions it should be Rs. 1,000 per month. That is an amount which is likely to be reduced still further. As a matter of fact this Government had recommended the complete banning of all crossword puzzles, but the Government of India felt that it should not be completely banned but that it should be controlled and therefore they had suggested in the draft Bill Rs. 10,000 per month for licensed competitions and Rs. 1,000 per month for unlicensed competitions. We for our part represented that it should be completely banned and if for any reason the Government of India felt that it should not be completely banned, then the prize money should be very small and therefore suggested Rs. 1,000 per month for licensed and Rs. 100 per month for unlicensed competitions, instead of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively as proposed by

Government of India. The Home Minister was inclined to accept our figure and I think that ultimately when the Bill comes before the Parliament, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 would be the amounts. After all, it will be only Rs. 1,000 and nobody would lose his head and be prepared to lose rupees 5 or 10 on them. Only when the prize money is Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, people are apt to be tempted to lose their money."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Cannot a ceiling be put on the sale of tickets? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We cannot be controlling all those things."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, every hon. Member in this House, I am sure, will agree that these prize competition puzzles have reached a stage that they can be characterized as thoroughly immoral, a nuisance and also a fraud on the masses. If they could not be banned altogether, they should be strictly controlled. One State cannot control them effectively, because through the medium of newspapers all over India, these competitions are conducted and therefore it is necessary for us to empower the Union Government to legislate under Article 252 of the Constitution which reads as follows :—

'If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in Articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or where there are two Houses, by each of the Houses of the Legislature of that State.'

" Sir, it is only proper that we in Madras should give a lead in this and it is but proper that the Hon. Leader of the House should bring forward this resolution. I hope that the Government of India will give immediate attention to this resolution and will pass an Act which will strictly control these competitions which thoroughly demoralize society and which have indeed gone to such an extent that they can be characterized as a fraud on society."

*SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this resolution. I appreciate the attitude taken by the representatives of this Government at Delhi and also the suggestions offered by the Madras Government to the Centre. If really, as many people feel, these puzzles are puzzling to us and have been a havoc on the society, it is but the urgent duty of the Government to ban these puzzles completely. There is an opinion that these puzzles are a little bit educative and entertaining. But I may venture to state that they are neither educative, 4-20 p.m.

nor entertaining. Especially after the advent of the crossword puzzles on a large scale during recent years, the student population are deeply engrossed in them. They are having the crossword coupons in their books and are engaged in solving the clues and do not at all attend to their classes. I feel strongly that these crossword puzzles are detrimental to education and are not at all educative.

"Coming to the question of entertainment, I may at once say that these puzzles are not at all entertaining. They may be an entertainment to persons getting a prize of Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000 but they bring sorrow to hundreds and thousands of our people. Again, these puzzles are quite against our tradition. In olden days and even in these days great men, religious leaders and others try to take money from the rich and distribute it to poor people, but here the contrary is done. Money is taken from thousands of poor people and the prize money, which is a lump sum, is awarded to a rich man or a man who immediately becomes rich on receipt of that amount. This is quite against our traditions. According to our old tradition, the men who gave money found pleasure in the fact that the money was distributed among thousands of poor people, but the money that is given to a prize-winner is given by people who feel sorely disappointed and degraded and who feel all the poorer for having contributed to these crossword competitions. I should say that this is quite against the spirit of our tradition and our State Government should see that these puzzles are completely banned or at least the limits just now announced by our Hon. the Finance Minister, namely, Rs. 1,000 for licensed puzzles and Rs. 100 for unlicensed puzzles, are fixed and a legislation brought in by the Centre on these lines."

* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution which has been moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. I have no doubt that crossword puzzle is an evil. My only feeling is that this measure is long overdue, but better late than never. It is a matter for gratification that the Government have after all realised the need to check this evil and stop the havoc done by these puzzles day in and day out. Coming as I do from mufassal parts, I have some idea of the havoc which is being caused to ignorant people by these puzzle competitions. The craze for these competitions has penetrated into every nook and corner and there is no town or village or hamlet without the collection agent, without the collection depot and without glaring and thrilling advertisements. The countryfolk gather around these depots every evening. These competitions have established themselves like gigantic institutions with wide ramifications and branches spread throughout the country. The promoters of puzzle competitions being capitalists with deep insight into human nature, know how to keep up sustained enthusiasm and feed this craze by displayng alluring advertisements and a judicious distribution of prizes. How they do it. I cannot tell. But they have got a system which has got

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established throughout the length and breadth of the country. So far as I am able to see, this is the only business—the only industry if I may so call it—which thrives marvellously without any capital or without any effort. The only capital which I can think of is the credulity of the masses and a possible craze to get rich quick overnight by a stroke of fortune. The promoters play on this feeling and announce huge fortunes and it is high time that this was brought to an end. Not a day should be lost in putting an end to this evil. Therefore, Sir, I have no hesitation in commending this resolution to the House."

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this resolution wholeheartedly. The matter comes under item 34 (betting and gambling) of the State List (Seventh Schedule). My point is that the gambling instinct should not be developed in our people. That is why gambling in cards is an offence. Likewise, betting in races also must be made an offence. Of course, rich people may not like this suggestion. In my opinion, betting in races also must be controlled like betting in crossword puzzles. I am glad that the stand taken by our Government is the right one and I cannot understand why the Central Government should fight shy of the principle of banning the whole thing. Banning them completely would be much better. Otherwise, there may be so many ways of escape. Even with so many legislations about controls, there are very clever people who try to escape under some pretext or other. Therefore, I feel that it will be better if these crossword puzzles are completely banned. The underlying principle, as already pointed out by me, must be that the gambling instinct should not be developed in our people. It dissipates the energy of all men and instead of working hard for their own livelihood and for the welfare of the country, people dissipate their intellect and use it for other purposes."

* Dr. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, even though there has been a chorus of tribute paid to the Hon. the Leader of the House for bringing forward this motion, I do not think it is possible by any legislation to make all the people of this country puritans. Then the country will not be worth living in at all (Laughter). There must be ups and downs in life. All of us have got our own weaknesses. Is there anybody in this world without any weakness whatsoever? That is the reason why God, having no weakness whatever, is called the Perfact Being. I think it is utter jealousy of people that has made them cry hoarse from house tops that these crossword puzzles should be banned. If they are incapable of winning any puzzle and others are capable of winning, why should they object to the latter winning any puzzles? After all it is a case of the survival of the fittest. If there is fraud in any of these crossword puzzles and competitions, I can understand. If crossword puzzles and lotteries are mere frauds and people are being cheated, I can understand that there is justification for Government to bring in legislation to deal with them. Suppose a man advertises a crossword puzzle.

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the first prize of which is some thousands of rupees, takes five per cent of the collections to himself for the labour that he puts in, pays some tax to the Government, and distributes the balance equally among the prize winners, I do not think there is any reason why we should fight shy of this puzzle."

Dr. V. K. JOHN :—" May I enquire of the hon. Member whether he has won any prize at any time? "

* Dr. A. SREENIVASAN :—" I have been very unlucky in every undertaking in my life. I have never won anything. But I do not like to preach . . ."

* Dr. V. K. JOHN :—" Does the hon. Member hope to win any prize at any time? "

* Dr. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Is the hon. Member disappointed in his attempts? I have never won in my life. I have no interest in these competitions. But as a humble student of psychology, my point is that it is idle to try to carry out moral reforms by legislation. The slogan ' Do not smoke, do not drink, do not go to pictures, do not enter into crossword puzzles ', is not correct. There is no use of trying to be cynical about these things. ' Live and let live ' must be the rule. I do not think there is any serious harm unless the Leader of the House enlightens me as to the number of families that have been ruined on account of these crossword puzzles. How many people have been cheated by these crossword puzzles? There is no reason why the Government should try to convert the people into puritans. Everywhere we see that the legislature is unable to make people moral by legislation. The reform should come from within and not from without. Human nature being what it is, the ingenuity of man will always come to the rescue, and everything will not be in the way we want it to be. We see what is happening in so many other fields of reform which the Government have undertaken."

* Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த கிராஸ் வேர்ட் பஜூல் என்பதற்கு தமிழில் பகுத்தறிவுப் போட்டி என்கிறார்கள். பகுத்தறிவுப் போட்டி என்கிற பெயரில் மக்களின் செல்வம் சுரண்டப்படுகிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் வந்தபோது இந்த நாட்டில் குதிரைப் பந்தயம் வந்தது. இப்பொழுதோ வடக்கேயிருந்து வந்தவர்கள் பகுத்தறிவுப் போட்டி என்கின்ற பெயரில் மக்களைச் சுரண்டுகிறார்கள். வெளியிலிருந்து வருகிறவர்கள் இதைப் போல ஏதாவது சூதே செய்துகொண்டு வந்தார்கள். பகுத்தறிவின் பெயரால் மக்கள் பாதிக்கப்படும்படி விட்டுவிடக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது பார்க்கிற போது நம் நாட்டு வாலிபர்களும் சரி, பெண்களும் சரி தங்கள் நேரத்தையும், பொருளையும் விரயம் செய்கிறார்கள். இதை முதலில் ஒழிப்பது நமது சர்க்காரின் கடமை. ஆகையால் இந்தச் சூதினை ஒழிப்பதற்கு நாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை மத்திய சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நாம் சொல்வதானது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய கடமையை நாம் செய்யாமல் தட்டிக் கழிப்பது போலவே ஆகும். ஆயினும் நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் சொல்லியபடி இதை உடனடியாக மத்திய சர்க்கார் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்பு இருக்கும் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

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SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Sir, it is a real puzzle to me to speak after Dr. Sreenivasan has taken up the attitude that he has. Of course we cannot convert people into puritans. We cannot make them moral. But the legislature has a duty to the country to set standards before the people. If people transgress them, it is the duty of Government to provide for penalties also. In spite of the penalties, there will be people who are prone to go beyond the provisions of law and commit offences which ought not to be committed. But there is no reason why we should not have legislation to set standards. In spite of penalities imposed on the commission of crimes, crimes are there. This does not mean that the legislature and the Government must not have some provision to correct the people. In spite of the Indian Penal Code, murders are committed. But still we should provide for punishment against offences of murder. Here the psychology behind the Government resolution is the most important. People are encouraged and tempted to waste their time and intelligence. Sri Raza Khan said that no intelligence was involved in all these competitions. Even after so much care and attention paid to the puzzle, the solution in the sealed cover, kept in safe custody, is found to be totally different. These puzzles are a temptation to people to make them run after easy money. This temptation must be checked. The rising generation of our country, and as Mr. Krishnamurthi put it, the students in our schools and colleges, must be saved from this temptation. There is no harm in such puritanic legislation. It is the duty of the legislature to prevent people from falling a victim to these temptations. It is our duty to pass this resolution so as to enable the Union Government to pass the necessary legislation."

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" On this subject, Sir, I have already given notice of a resolution, which is still pending before this House." 4-40 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" It will come on Monday."

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" If a guarantee is given that my resolution will come on Monday, I will not speak now."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member will speak on the resolution now before the House."

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" Sir, my resolution is very modest. I have divided it into several parts. I first of all laid stress that competitions, which were less than five years old, should be stopped immediately and then the prize money should be restricted to a very small amount. All permutations and combinations should be disallowed. This permutation-combination means that a lot of money is being collected by the district agencies and sent to the crossword puzzle head office. The agents have become very rich now. Because they not only get their commission but also get a share in the prize money. There are some favoured areas where bumper prizes invariably find their

way. The major portion goes back to the management and the rest is being divided between the agents and the so-called winners. One crossword puzzle, fortunately now defunct, claimed to have distributed prizes to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs within 20 months of its existence. Therefore, it should have collected at least Rs. 112 lakhs within 20 months! Therefore I said that the puzzle prizes should be restricted to Rs. 5,000 at the most. If the Government want to continue these crossword puzzles, I say that restrictions should be placed also on the number of puzzles that can be conducted in any one year. The number may be six or something less at the discretion of the local Government. I have also said that a tax may be levied on gross collections. I have now come to the definite conclusion that my resolution is rather antiquated. Therefore, I am in favour of completely banning the crossword puzzles. They are not indispensable for improving the commonsense or word-power of the people. On the contrary, they are deceptions. If the Government's Five-Year Plan is to be successful, then this drain from the poor people must be stopped. Again the energies of the labourers and workers, who will have to be engaged in the execution of the Five-Year Plan, are being wasted on these competitions. Their whole time, day and night, is wasted on these. If requisite finance and man-power go the other way, how will then the Five-Year Plan be a success? For these reasons, I strongly urge that these competitions must be completely banned.

"Coming into the history of these competitions, I may say that in India these competitions are as old as forty years. For the first time the competition was started by the Illustrated Weekly of India. But then it was a modest beginning. They put the prize money at anything between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 and rarely at Rs. 25,000. Nothing more than that was advertised to seduce the credulous public. Suddenly, in the whole of South India, within the last two years, as much as 125 companies have sprung up and a few of them are still working and reaping a reach harvest. Many were closed. Some have been criminally prosecuted. You, Mr. Chairman, had presided on one occasion in connection with the presentation of a prize to a successful competitor in Madras who was said to have won Rs. 1,10,000 in a crossword puzzle. Emboldened by the encouragement you have thus given by having presided over this presentation function. I also wanted to try my luck in the crossword puzzles. I wanted to try the puzzles personally. The more I persisted in the crossword puzzles, the more I came to know of certain fraudulent facts. I corresponded with the sponsors of some crossword puzzles and I have found many untruths and prevarications. They are frauds, as my colleague has put it. Take for instance the permutation and combination which is allowed by one crossword puzzle. It was said by that crossword puzzle management that the competitor who sent the largest entry would get a prize. By permutation and combination method, one competitor sent 92,000 answers. Could that be true, Sir? Can a problem have 92,000 answers for it? That is why I say it is fraud. I know that the wife of one of the collectors of crossword puzzle

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entries got a car as a prize for having sent the largest number of entries. These crossword puzzles have also demoralized the family people and school children. One crossword puzzle management offered 75 or 100 sovereigns for the first prize winner. Naturally among the ladyfolk there was a lot of competition for this. I do hope that if some crossword puzzle management were to offer silver or brass utensils or sarees for the prize winners, there will be a rush of the ladies for that competition. I know for instance one of the papers, whose main business is to gather and publish news, has taken to this crossword puzzle and is offering fabulous prizes for its competitions ranging between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 lakhs. Because of that huge advertisement for the crossword puzzle, that paper, despite a deficit of Rs. 50,000 a month is able to live to-day. I strongly object to the press being used for an advertisement of this sort, because the paper is the custodian of public rights. Therefore, Government should put a stop to these crossword puzzle advertisements in the papers. Unfortunately, this resloution framed by the Government is very bald. After all, this is a subject on which we ourselves could legislate. By sending this sort of bald resolution, we are helping those who manage these crossword puzzles to gain their ends by bringing round the majority members of the Parliament. Most of the owners of these organizations are Northerners. It is very easy for them to bring the Members of Parliament round to their views and they will not hesitate to make use of this bald and purposeless resolution to gain their ends. That is why I say Government should, while sending this resolution to the Central Government, also send a covering letter wherein they could communicate to the Government of India the views expressed in this House by all hon. Members. Otherwise, the Northerners, in spite of our opposition will gain their ends."

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN :—" On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether as a Congressman the hon. Member is entitled to distinguish between Indians as Northerners and Southerners."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" This is not a point of order."

* Sri T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" Therefore, Sir, I request that along with this resolution, this Government should send to the Government of India the unanimous view of all hon. Members expressed so forcefully on the floor of the House regarding the subject of banning crossword puzzles. I now resume my seat, Sir."

* The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was about to express my thanks for the unanimous support that was accorded to this resolution, when Dr. Sreenivasan expressed a different view regarding the ban on these crossword puzzles. I am not surprised at it. But I may tell him that it is not our idea, while sponsoring this resolution, to make everybody in India a puritan. It is the duty of Government and it is the duty of the legislature to prevent innocent people being exploited by these crossword puzzles. There have been reports of so many

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abuses being practised in these crossword-puzzle competitions. So many students fall a prey to this evil. We thought it our duty to protect these portfolk and students who fell a prey to this evil. That is why we have come forward with this resolution. It has been pointed out by Mr. Daivasikamani Achariar that this is a bald measure. I might tell him that this resolution merely enables the application of the law that would be enacted by Parliament regarding this subject to this State. My esteemed
4-50 p.m. colleague the Hon. Minister for Finance and Education who had discussed this question with the Union Home Minister had explained what is being agreed upon. The Government of India propose to have only a restricted ban. But we have been endeavouring to put the minimum as low as possible. This matter may be further discussed with the Government. The Bill, as I see, is quite ready and when it is introduced in Parliament Members of Parliament will also examine the provisions and it may be generally hoped that the Members would make the restriction as severe as possible. Therefore, Sir, this House may unhesitatingly accept this resolution, so that we may have the benefit of the law when the Parliament enacts such a law."

Sri MAHOMED USMAN :—"May I know, Sir, when the Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament and passed?"

* The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"I see the Bill is quite ready. I do not know about the pressure of the legislative business in Parliament. If not in the present Session, I have no doubt that it will be definitely passed in the next Session."

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"Will the State Government be consulted as to the provisions of this Bill before it is finalized by the Central Legislature?"

* The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"I have got a copy of the Bill. The Union Government have already forwarded a copy of the Bill and the State is being definitely consulted on the matter."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

'This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.'"

The motion was carried.